

Indians Claim

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW DESCENDANTS

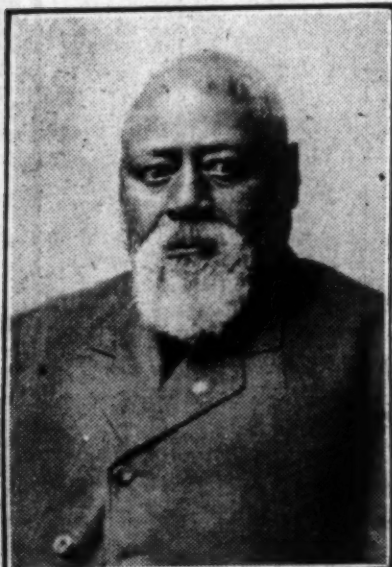
Petition and Argument—J. Milton Turner, Wilbur E. King For Petitioners.

To the President:

The undersigned, representing a large body of citizens of the State of Oklahoma, who are of mixed Indian-Negro blood and were formerly citizens of the Choctaw-Chickasaw tribe, respectfully represent that under the treaties and laws of the United States, and as fully shown by the decisions of the Attorney-General of the United States and of the Department of the Interior, the said citizens are entitled, as descendants of Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians, to full and equal participation with other Indians and with citizens of mixed Indian and white blood, to the proceeds and avails of the tribal property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, which is now about to be finally disbursed and distributed.

The title to the lands was confirmed by the treaties to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and their descendants. The full blood Negroes were given, by the treaties, forty acres of land. The citizen with mixed Indian and white blood has been awarded his full rights as a descendant of an Indian. The people we represent, having an admixture of Indian and Negro blood, instead of being placed upon the rolls of citizenship to which they were entitled by reason of their descent from Indians, have been enrolled upon the full blood Negro rolls and have thereby been deprived of their rights.

The Department of the Interior and the Attorney-General



Rev. J. Milton Turner

decided in the James W. Shirley case, and later in the Joe and Dillard Perry case, on the 25th of February, 1905, that these citizens were entitled to enrollment on the citizenship roll. This decision of the Department was reversed by a subsequent opinion on November 11th, 1905, for the sole reason that Congress had fixed the date of December 24th, 1902, as the date for closing the rolls of citizenship and though the rights of these people were undoubted, there was no method by which their rights to citizenship and those which followed citizenship could be determined or obtained, by reason of the act of Congress closing the rolls of citizenship as of that date. In order to remedy this injustice, two bills were introduced at the first session of the 60th Congress, House Bill 16,759 in the House, and Senate Bill 6706, in the Senate. The Senate bill was referred to the sub-committee on Indian Affairs, reported back and passed the Senate. In the press of business at the close of the session no

bill was reported from the House.

Since that time the preparation for the distribution of the property of the Choctaw-Chickasaw tribe has been going rapidly forward and unless there be some remedial legislation at once, the property to which these people are entitled will be distributed and beyond control of the Government.

The legislation proposed by the aforesaid bills was simply the delegation of authority to the Secretary of the Interior to transfer from the Freedmen or Negro rolls, to the roll of citizens by blood, such persons as were of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian blood on the side of either parent.

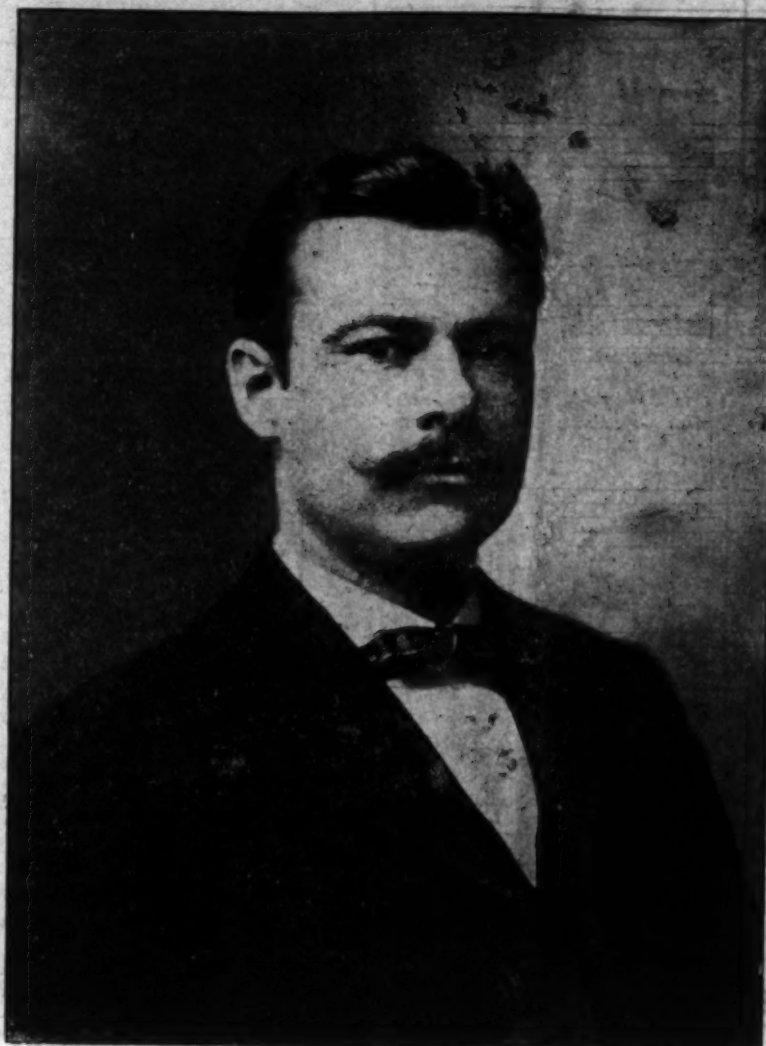
The deprivation of the rights of these people has been caused merely by the erroneous classification of these citizens by the officers of the Interior Department. There is no legal excuse and no moral reason why these rights should be denied, but without additional legislation the right might as well be non-existent, because it is apparently without remedy except by action of Congress.

It may be remarked that it is only in the Choctaw-Chickasaw tribe where this discrimination against Negro blood in the distribution of the tribal property now obtains. The discrimination and denial of the property rights of the Negro in the other tribes has long ago been corrected by legislation and by decisions of the Court of Claims.

It might also be observed that friends of the Indians, inimical to the interests of these descendants, have advanced the argument that the contention of these persons is based only upon the same disposition, and has no more foundation than set forth by the Negro at the close of the Civil War for the confiscation and distribution of the slave owner's property. There is absolutely no analogy in these claims. Whatever may be said against the claims made in that day, the present condition arises out of a bona fide contract in the form of treaties between the Government and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and the statute and tribal laws as they relate to the property rights of these people, and no claim or right is here being urged that does not derive its vitality from the same source as that of the white descendants of Indians, which right goes today unquestioned.

The Indian in the Indian Territory had no rights to the lands except such rights as were given him by the National Government. When the grant was made to them of lands in the Indian Territory, the grant was to the Indians and their descendants. The Negro was taken by the Indian away from all of the advantages of civilization and chained to the environment of a nomadic and primitive life. The Negro became to all intents and purposes, and without his consent, an Indian. Except for such habits of industry as he had inherited from a life of slavery under white masters, he had no more ability to earn a livelihood than the Indian. The inherited habit of industry was in all cases lessened, and in many cases entirely destroyed, by reason of the association with the Indian. The Negro was deprived of the advantages of civilization, and where not given the benefits given the Indian, is a more helpless human being and should be an object of greater solicitude of

(Continued to page 4.)



JUSTICE DANIEL WRIGHT
Who has decided that law makers as well as other people must respect the Court and obey the law.

Miss Burrough's School Dr. Shepard's Triumph

LINCOLN, D. C.

There was a large and distinguished audience present last Sunday at the Training School for Women and Children, at Lincoln, D. C., under the superintendency of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs. This young woman is an honor to the women of this country because she is doing something for her people.

The exercises last Sabbath were conducted by Miss Burroughs. At three thirty o'clock, the meeting was called to order and Rev. J. I. Loving preached a special sermon. He took for his text Proverbs 19th chapter and 2nd verse. His sermon was eloquent and instructive. Rev. Loving was followed by Mr. W. Calvin Chase, who delivered a very humorous address and he was followed by Missionary Miles C. Maxfield, who never fails to instruct his hearers. His address was very entertaining. The school rendered several musical selections, after which a collection was taken for the school. Miss Burroughs is entitled to the support and encouragement of every Christian man and woman. She is elevating the women and children of her race. She is making an effort to build a large, \$25,000 building and to do this she must be supported. The Baptist denomination has a monument to its credit and most Baptist churches in this city could contribute monthly to this school. The citizens should visit this plant and see for themselves the wonderful work that has been accomplished by Miss Burroughs.

A MEETING

Missionary mass meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, will be held Sunday, March 6, at 3:30 p. m., at John Wesley Church, 18th street, between L and M streets, n. w.

Short addresses by Rev. Mary J. Small of York, Pa., Mrs. I. H. Ross of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Mrs. Isadora Coles of Fairmount Heights, Miss Sarah J. Janifer of Galbraith Church and Rev. Pela Penick, a native of Africa.

Solos by Miss Nettie Murray of St. Luke Church, Mr. Scott Mayo, Chorister of John Wesley Church. Piano solos by Mrs. J. Taylor Nickens and Mrs. J. C. Dancy.

Miss N. H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School will speak.

Mrs. Carrie Bland Scheley, the gifted soprano soloist of Boston will also sing. Public cordially invited. Rev. C. C. Alleyne, pastor; Mrs. J. W. Smith, Missionary president.

DR. SHEPARD IN OHIO

The young Southerner, who is making an impression in Ohio is Dr. James Shepard of Durham, N. C. Thursday night he spoke at the Meridian Ave. Methodist Church, Indianapolis, Ind. The most aristocratic white church in Indianapolis, and the church of ex-Vice President Fairbanks. He was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience. Last night he delivered two addresses in this city at the white Presbyterian Church speaking on the religious education of the colored American. There is no man from the South as popular and as well thought of as this rising young Southerner.

SENATOR SIMON GUGGENHEIM

There is one man in the Senate of the United States who stands alone as the representative of the Republican party in the State of Colorado. The time will soon come indeed, it is fast approaching when the Republican party of the State of Colorado will be compelled to look to Senator Simon Guggenheim.



The Great Exponent of Right and Justice

The people of Colorado should honor and respect him because he is making a record that will stand the light of day. Senator Guggenheim is the Colored Americans' friend. He wants to see his faithful black allies in the great West progress. He will do all in his power to see them advance. He is one of the most popular men in the Senate.

THE ALUMNI OF WILBERFORCE

The meeting being planned by the local alumni of the Wilberforce University for Tuesday, March 8th, is taking on large proportions. The committee will spare no pains to make this meeting a great success.

President Taft, Justice Harlan and President Scarborough of the University will address the meeting. The Ohio delegation in Congress will be present on that night.

Music will be furnished by the Lyric Orchestra and the Metropolitan Choir.

The object of the meeting is to give the public some idea as to the needs of this worthy institution.

Wilberforce is named in honor of William Wilberforce, who with Charles and Pitt succeeded in 1833 in the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire.

The institution was founded in 1847. Among its trustees were Gov. Solomon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Dr. R. R. Bond.

The institution stands for the education of the heart and head and as expressed in the Theological Seminary, Academic Department, and the Industrial Department second to none in this country.

In 1894 the United States Government established there a cadet military department and designated Lieut. Alexander from West Point as instructor, after the death of Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. Young of the 9th United States Cavalry became instructor. In this department the boys not only learn the art of war, but they are cultivated in the art of manner and good morals. Boys upon graduation are placed upon the record at the War Department in case the country should need them to defend the flag. In the Spanish-American War, the War Department Commissioned Cadet Immanuel Barr to a captaincy in the 49th Immune Regiment of volunteers in the Philippine Islands. Cadet Bollard as lieutenant and Cadet Welch as a lieutenant in the 9th Battalion of Ohio. The record of these boys may be had at the War Department.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate one half the cost of erecting a dormitory on the University campus for girls provided we raise the balance. Let us say here that this is not Mr. Carnegie's first aid to Wilberforce. In 1907 he donated a fine library building for which he will always be remembered by the students and community.

Here is to Mr. Carnegie and his benefactions:

Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Wilberforce! Wilberforce! Rah!
Rah! Rah!
Zip boon! Zip boon!
Wilberforce! Wilberforce!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Jefferson S. Cooke.

JUDGE WRIGHT vs. CONGRESS

The Congress of the United States, Senators as well as Representatives have been made to understand that Judge Wright's rule to show cause must be obeyed. Judge Wright is one man who has as much respect for the most humble citizen as he does for Congress. Men who make laws are often caught themselves violating the law. According to the theory of the Senators who have disobeyed the order of the court, but must eventually obey it, that those Senators who were caught and convicted for robbing the government are immune—were they? The court did not say so. The order of the court must be obeyed.

DEATH OF MRS. BRADLEY

Mr. Charles A. Bradley arrived in the city last week to the bedside of his sick wife, Mrs. Annie W. Shipley Bradley, who died at her residence, 1641 Tenth street northwest, February 26. Mr. Bradley has been living in the East for a number of years, but he always had a love for his native city.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss G. M. Maxfield

A memory of the ante-bellum days was revived in Plymouth Church, in New York, when Gen. Horatio C. King presented the church a painting of Sallie Maria Diggs, a beautiful mulatto girl, commonly called Pink, who was sold into freedom from the pulpit of said church fifty years ago. Rev. Mr. Blake heard of the intended sale, which was to have taken place in the slave market. He communicated with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who directed that the church buy her in. With the picture the church also received the original bill of sale and freedom papers of the little slave girl. Glory be to Him on high for deliverance. In looking over the list of the banks owned and controlled by colored Americans, it is said that only one out of the fifty-three in the South is north of the Mason and Dixon Line, Virginia leading with thirteen, and Mississippi eleven. Where there is unity there is strength.

It is said that fifty-five percent of the intelligent class of Negroes of Harrisburg, Pa., do not support their colored physicians, of whom there are three, while only forty-five percent of the less intelligent class patronize colored physicians. Is this the result of education? Shame on the intelligent colored man or woman who has no confidence in their own doctors!

Sheriff Nellis, of Cairo, Ill., is a type of peace officer all too uncommon. He has demonstrated that an officer of the law can protect a prisoner and prevent a lynching if he desires. Sheriff Fred D. Nellis cannot be commended too highly for the bravery displayed by him, and it is hoped that he will be a light and example for others south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

When we see how near Vardaman came to being elected, and what a close call Mr. Percy had, we are reminded of Pharaoh and the children of Israel. Just think! Pharaoh almost across the Red Sea, about five steps, then swallowed by the waves. Vardaman, five votes more, but defeated by Mr. Percy. God moves in a mysterious way.

A conditional offer of \$25,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Mississippi Industrial School, established by Bishop Cottrell, if the colored people there could raise a like sum, has almost been realized. In one year \$13,000 has already been raised. Colored Americans realize the necessity of education, and are aware of the fact that they must help themselves which such a generous offer is at stake.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the remodeling of the District Jail has been asked for by Attorney General Wickersham. He plans to have the prisoners do the work and make it a credit instead of a disgrace to the District.

With the spirit of Dixie prevailing, enlivened by the presence of scores of Confederate Veterans, the Confederate Bazaar opened last Tuesday night at Masonic Hall. Daughters of the Confederacy, representing Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Southern Cross, Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard Chapters had charge of the arrangements. The hall was gay with decorations of the Confederate colors. Major Conrad delivered a stirring address, and also made a fervid appeal to the country in upholding the ideals of the old South. And he hoped to Heaven there would always be a solid South. Ah! the old spirit still lives. Of the thirty clerks in the post-office in Mobile, Ala., eighteen of their number are colored.

SPECIAL NOTE

The public is warned to pay no money to Prince Hariston or to Geo. Smallwood. These men are in no way connected with The Washington Bee. They are neither authorized nor empowered to collect for or to solicit for The Bee.

The African Mining and Real Estate Company is offering an unusual opportunity to investors. You should look up their advertisement on page 5.

OH, MOTHER MINE.

(Mein Mütterlein.)

J. MENDELSSOHN.

mf Andante espressivo.

The years are ma - ny since from home I wan - dered, And since I
Gar vie - le Ja - re sind da - hin ge - gan - gen, Seit ich die -

mf ten.

roam the wide world through and pine. In many a storm - y fate I oft - en
Welt durch - ir - re gans al - lein; Gar man - cher Schick - sal - sturm hat mich um -

espress. poco piu mosso.

pon - dered And tho't of home so sweet, oh, moth - er mine. Have ma - ny lands and peo - ples seen but
fan - gen, Seit dem ich Ab - schied nahm, mein Müt - ter - lein. Durch - wandert hab' ich man - cher Län - der

Copyright, 1908, by American Melody Company, New York.

nev - or For - took I hon - est - y and creed di - vine. I had with me thy pic - ture dear for -
Bri - te, Doch chr - lich blieb ich stets und brav und rein. Ich hat - te ja Dein Bild an mei - ner

ev - er, Thou on - ly thou, be - lov - ed moth - er mine. Will ev - er
Sei - te, Mein ein - zi - ges ge - lieb - tes Müt - ter - lein. Wer weis - ob

me that hap - py day be wink - ing To look a - gain in - to thy true eyes shine? But on my
mir das Glück wird noch - mals schen - ken Ein Wut - der - ichn mit Dir, Du E - del - stein. Doch werd' ich

death - bed still I shall be think - ing Of thee be - lov - ed, on - ly moth - er mine.
auf dem Ster - be - bett noch den - ken An Dich, mein lie - bes, bra - ves Müt - ter - lein.

colla voce.

Oh, Mother Mine. 2 pp.—2d p.

Kenyon

Hangwell Trousers

wear wonderfully well. They never lose their shape because they are cut on our own special pattern which allows plenty of room for sitting. They do not bag at the knees because there is no strain on the seams.

Made in 116 sizes and 400 fabrics.

If your dealer does not sell them, write to us.

C. KENYON COMPANY

23 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

PEARY'S BIRTHPLACE

Explorer First Saw Light of Day
Near Cresson, Pa.

Love of Sea and Adventure an Inher-
 ited Trait—Ambitious to Find Pole
 Ever Since He Was Young
 Naval Officer.

Johannstown, Pa.—The movement from Maine to Cambria county, in the fifties, which brought to this district the prominent Barker and other families, also made it possible for Cresson, nearly the highest point in the county, to claim the honor of having been the birthplace of Lieut. Robert Edmund Peary, most daring and most persistent Arctic explorer of modern times and claimant for the title of Discoverer of the Pole. The father of Peary was not bothered about polar discovery. The building of "shook shops" and the manufacture and shipment of shook and staves to many distant points was his life work. Maine afforded ample opportunity for the lumber industry with its vast timber acreage, but for some reason the elder Peary thought Cambria county, Pa., also a virgin wooded land, better suited for his purpose, so he located at a point now generally admitted to be on the outskirts of Cresson.

Peary's naval career sheds an interesting light on the question of inherited traits and predilections. The elder Peary, an Englishman, transplanted to Maine, came from forbears who loved the sea. For some reason he did not share this fondness for the bounding wave and deliberately left the shore line for a life far in the interior, away from even inland lakes. But after his father's death Robert E. Peary, then a little boy, was taken back to Maine by his mother, and as a result of his life on the coast and his education the youngster instinctively went back to the life of his ancestors. The whaling industry from New Eng-

Peary's Birthplace and to include Part of the Old Home.

land ports, the coming and going of clipper ships, laden with Maine lumber and many other products, by suggestion and appeal aroused in the youth love of the sea and its adventures. Lieut. Peary's distinct ambition to discover the pole is known to have been born in him as a result of the Greeley expedition and its relief. He was then a young officer in the navy, as were a number of those prominent in the work of exploration at that time, and hence the glory which now shines upon the water arm of Uncle Sam's military service by reflection.

It is strange how soon we are forgotten. People who knew Lieut. Peary's father are not now certain of his Christian name. Charles H. Peary of Chest Springs, a cousin of the explorer and who spells his name Perry, calls the Neftenant's father Charles Peary. Ex-Judge A. V. Barker of Ebensburg is certain his name was George. It has been suggested that perhaps his name was George Charles Peary. However that may be, Mr. and Mrs. Peary on coming into this county located in the woods near what is now Cresson, where Peary established a shook shop. A house standing on the turn of the road from Cresson to Loreto, about 100 yards from the town, is now generally accepted by the people of the county as occupying part of the site of the original Peary home, and is said to actually include a fragment of the old building.

It was in that house that Robert E. Peary was born, and there, two or three years later, his father died. Frank O'Hara, an old farmer living in Munster township, recalls Peary's birth clearly and tells a story of the elder Peary sending a messenger in a conveyance to a point some distance away to fetch a physician. "Kill the horse if you have to," Mr. Peary is alleged to have said to the driver, "but get the doctor here in a hurry." And it's another reminiscence of O'Hara that the elder Peary, who died at Galitzin, was buried amid a blizzard. "That was like the north pole itself," says the aged Munster man. Peary was buried at Cape Elizabeth, Me.

The only basis for the claim that Peary was born at Chest Springs is the residence there of his cousin, Charles H. Peary's father, James Peary, came from Maine about the same time as George Peary did, but instead of locating at Cresson, settled at Chest Springs and there his children have resided ever since.

George Peary, fortunately, left enough of an estate to make it possible for Mrs. Peary to educate her son thoroughly and he finally found his way to the Naval academy.



House Supposed to Be on Site of

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

single agent in each town. We are looking for men who are energetic, reliable, and who can sell our product. We offer a large salary and a chance to make money. Write to us for more information.

8.50 REDGUTHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. NAILS, Spikes or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand miles now in use.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "C" also rim strip "D" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

IF YOU NEED TIRES, don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above or write for our Big Tire and Sunbury Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

For Christmas

Write at once for a Christmas sample bottle of

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC-VEGETAL

Enclose 5 cts. (for postage and packing). Try the sample—then ask your dealer for our special Christmas box, containing a 6 oz. bottle of this exquisite perfume; PRICE, 75c. Nothing like it in the world; sensational value for Holiday presents. Everybody loves perfume—ED. PINAUD'S LILAC-VEGETAL is the finest, just like the living blossoms. Send us your name and address to-day for the sample, enclose 5 cts. and please mention your dealer's name.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept. MC ED. PINAUD Bldg., New York

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

The Perfect Corset for Large Women

It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. It tapers off the bust, flattens the abdomen, and absolutely reduces the hips from 1 to 5 inches. Not a harness—not a cumbersome affair, no torturing straps, but the most scientific example of corsetry, boned in such a manner as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.



New W. B. Reduso No. 770. For large tall women. Made of white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 771. Is the same as No. 770, but is made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 772. For large short women. The same as No. 770, except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white coutil, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 773. Is the same as No. 772, but made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the new W. B. "hip-subduing" models, which will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes, or any of our numerous styles which are made in such a variety as to guarantee perfect fit for every type of figure.

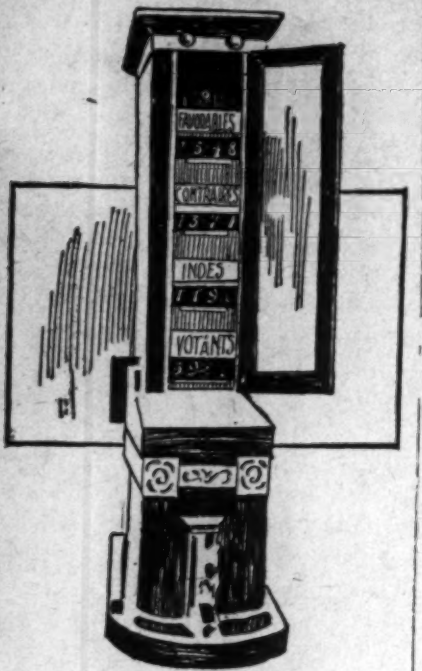
From \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

NEWMARTEN BROS., Mrs. 377-379 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

STOPS CROOKED VOTING

Italian Civil Engineer Invents the "Peephograph" to Foll Ballot Box Stuffers.

Rome.—European ballot box stuffers, who are as expert as any of Boss Tweed's henchmen ever were in the palmiest days of corruption in New York politics, soon will find their occupation gone. An Italian civil engineer, Signor Gogiano, has invented a voting machine which, it is claimed, is absolutely ungetatable and incorruptible. He calls this invention the peephograph. So complete and satis-



New Voting Machine.

factory has this machine proved that it had been adopted by both the Italian and the French governments.

The peephograph is a little over a yard in height and is provided with many openings as there are candidates in the field. The voter presents his card to an official who has charge of the voting booth and receives a small metal chip about the size of an American dime. He is then given permission to enter the booth and steps behind two screens which render him invisible to both the public and the overseers alike. There he finds the voting machine facing him.

After carefully scanning the different slots, above which is a space containing the names of the candidates, he selects the one he wishes to vote for and drops his chip in the slot corresponding to it. The fall of the chip causes an interior lever to rise, this movement making the number of persons voting appear on a little tablet on the outside, which is always visible, and in the interior registering the vote for the chosen candidate. When the voting is over the officer in charge lifts aside the metal covering on which is registered the number of persons voting and the number of votes obtained by each candidate is revealed. By this system 27,000 votes were cast in two hours at a recent election at Turin.

GETS A GOLDEN CROWN

Miss Mabel Boardman Honored by Italy for Aiding Victims of the Earthquake.

Boston.—The Marquis de Montagnani, Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, has remitted to Miss Mabel Boardman of Manchester, Mass., and Washington, a golden crown, the gift of the Italian government in recognition of her services as a member of



Miss Boardman.

the American Red Cross society to the victims of the recent Italian earthquake.

The crown, a reproduction of the ancient Roman civic crown, is composed of oak leaves and acorns, made of solid gold. It is inclosed in a typical Roman box of leather, which is adorned by the royal coat-of-arms in gold. On the crown is engraved:

"Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross, from the Italian Government as a Token of Gratitude, 1908-1909."

Miss Boardman, as the executive head of the Red Cross society, recently announced her intention to devote her life entirely to its interests. She is the sister-in-law of Senator Crane and is a member of the famous Taft Philippine party. While visiting Japan she saw the evidence of the work of the Red Cross in the Russo-Japanese war and was impressed with the business possibilities of the movement. She is an intimate friend of both resident and Mrs. Taft.

So Won't Waste the Rope. On a woman plenty of rope and she'll hang—her washing on it.

Mme. Davis,



BORN CLAIRVOYANT AND CARD READER. TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.

1228 25th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Gives Luck to All.

N. B.—No letters answered unless accompanied by stamp.

N. B.—Mention The Bee.



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Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.

Good Rooms and Lodging, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a Call.

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WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address: McCall Co., 228 to 248 W. 37th St., NEW YORK.

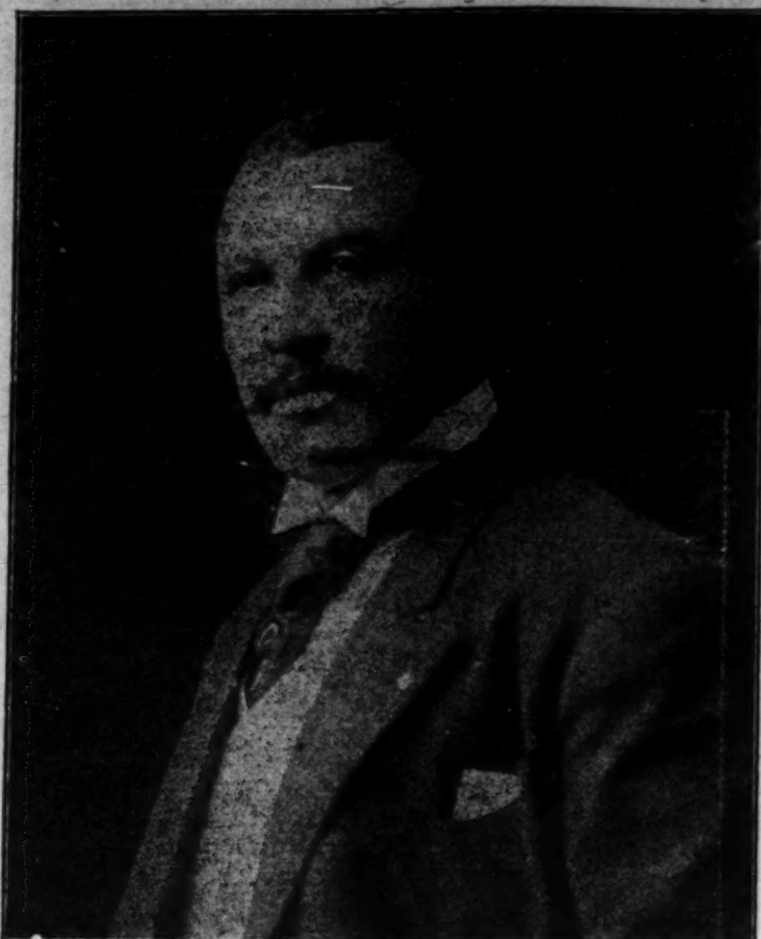
THE BEE AND McCALL'S GREAT FASHION MAGAZINE for one year for \$2.00. COUPON.

Editor Bee:—Find enclosed two dollars. Send to my address below The Bee and McCall's Fashion Magazine for one year.

No. Street. Town or City.



Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE N.W. HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, ORANGE, MASS. Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made well. Our machines never run out. We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all high-grade family sewing machines. Sold by authorized dealers only.



MR. A. C. HOWARD, OF NEW YORK.

Where to Buy Howard's Polish in Washington:

WHERE TO BUY HOWARD'S POLISH

DEPARTMENT STORES

Sacks and Company; Department Store S. Kann and Sons; Department Store. M. Goldenberg's; Department Store.

George Goldenberg, 463 Pennsylvania avenue; Department Store.

DRUGGISTS

Gray and Gray, True Reformers' Building, 122 N street, northwest.

Southwestern Drug Company, Second and H. streets, southwest.

Board and McGuire, 1912 1-2 14th street, northwest.

W. L. Smith, 2201 7th street, northwest.

Leroy H. Harris, 600 3rd street, southwest.

J. R. Mayer, 4th and N streets, southwest.

L. M. Day and Company, 14th and P streets, northwest.

J. W. Morse, 1904 L street, northwest.

George Murray, 201 D street, southwest.

Napper's Pharmacy, 1846 7th street, northwest.

Marke Pharmacy, 1000 20th street, northwest.

L. M. Singleton's Pharmacy, 20 and E streets, northwest.

JOBBERS

American Barber Supply Company, 1009 E street, northwest.

Tony B. Dason, Shoe Findings, 1918 Seventh Street Northwest.

George Goldberg, 163 Pennsylvania avenue.

M. Garfinkle, 1117 7th street, northwest.

J. Scheinerman and Son, 1230 12th street, southeast.

GENERAL DEALERS

T. J. Watts, 231 Pennsylvania avenue.

M. A. Harris, 810 Florida avenue, northwest.

J. Fairfax, 1906 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest.

J. H. Maxwell, Terminal R. R. yards, Pullman Porter's Rooms.

A. A. Viennas, 1115 Pennsylvania avenue.

J. J. Wilson, 635 G street, northwest.

All Towl Supply Companies use Howard's Polish in their outfit.

All Barracks and Forts around Washington use Howard's Polish.

At Holtman's Shoe Store, Pennsylvania avenue.

Arthur Martin, 105 8th street, northwest.

National Shoe Manufacturing and Repair Company, 442 9th street.

W. A. Taylor, 1202 New York avenue.

Robert Harris, 906 11th street, northwest.

ME-LANGE



SIX MONTHS

Never fails; nothing like it for hair that is not naturally straight. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box. For sale by the following druggists: Board & McGuire, 1912 1-2 Fourteenth street northwest; Julius Mayer, Fourth and N streets northwest; L. H. Harris, Third and F streets southwest; A. F. Pride, Twenty-eighth and P streets, Georgetown, D. C.

FRANK E. WHITE MFG. CO.

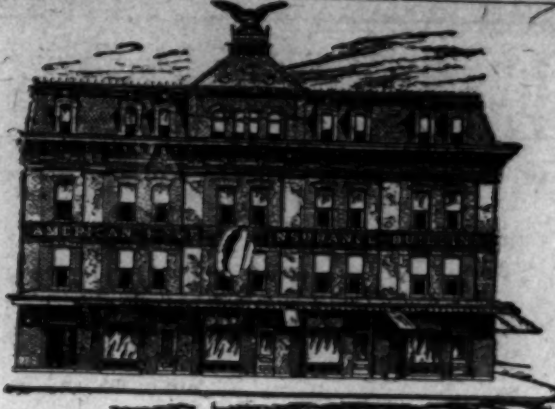
Box 107, East Orange, N. J. Goods mailed on receipt of price.



The Old Reliable Remedy.

For twenty-five long years—a quarter of a century—there has never been a remedy equal to Elixir Babek for Malaria and such malarial diseases. Thousands have used it with most gratifying results. Malaria is prevalent now. Do not wait for it to take hold of you. Begin the use of Babek now. Your druggist will tell you that Babek is the best thing he sells.

For MALARIA, CHILLS, FEVER



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WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO., FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth holding for?—It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes—these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars—will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

MORE MONEY—RACE PROGRESS.

If colored people groom themselves daintily, destroy perspiration odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. That Company manufacturers nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better situations in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1.) Complexion Wonder Cream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this on one trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Regular jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2.) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3.) Wonder Uncurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncured and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4.) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5.) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6.) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7.) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents postpaid.

(8.) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9.) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid. We guarantee all these Wonders as represented.

We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp. Will send book an attractiveness free. We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only \$2 capital required.

Always write to M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR

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"AS WE SEE IT"

The Bee has reviewed Mr. Robert Lewis Waring's new book "As We See It," and does not hesitate to pronounce it the most remarkable and advanced book, along racial lines, ever written and published by a Negro.

Those of us who read Mr. Waring's articles in answer to Dr. William E. Chancellor's tirade in Collier's Weekly, upon the Washington Negro, and later his articles in the Washington Bee on our local schools, are convinced that this book, of 233 pages, will present the Negro's side of this "problem" in language in no uncertain meaning. The author's insight into the lives and character of the members of the different stratum of our society, we consider wonderful.

The use of the word forward in the introduction, has its significance.

In this book the Negro's true life, socially, morally, mentally, and along economic lines is portrayed with a truthful vividness that all Negroes must recognize. It is the opinion of the author that the Negro's salvation, so to speak, does not depend, wholly upon what the Negro does to elevate himself, but does depend to a very large degree upon what his "cracker" neighbor does to elevate himself. The "Cracker" is the Negro's natural enemy. Why?

Mr. Waring's book also reveals the fact that he has noted, as we have noted, and as ever other man will note, who can consider this question calmly and without prejudice, that the Negro is human and susceptible to good or bad influences as they present themselves, the same as any other race of men, that his development in the past forty years surpasses that of any known to the world's history, that he has many, many staunch friends among the better class of Southern white men—but the "cracker"—?

The plot of this story is laid in the State of Alabama and in Oberlin College; the principal characters are—Overleys, white, father and son—old and new South; Overleys, black, father and son—ante-bellum and new Negro; Lashums, former overseers, father and son—genuine "crackers." In the Overleys, black and white, is shown the real friendship that existed, and still exist, between the Negroes who have done something and are still doing something, and the white man of the South who has done something. In the Lashums is portrayed that class of citizens who hold the Southland today in moral, mental, political, and economic thrall and who will hold it until God Almighty in His wise providence injects a newer and purer blood into them that will change their natures; then, and not until then, will the Southland assume her place

among the civilized sections of these United States.

The good will of the Negro, Overley, toward his former master is shown by his refusal to leave the old plantation after the war, though he was free to do so. Overley, white, agrees to send the Negro boy to College with his own son and pay his expenses, after having him prepared at his own home for same. This boy, the hero of the story, passes through College and through life showing what a Negro can do who has the hardihood to stand by his home and mother. His mother and sister were lynched and when it finally became known to him his grief and wrath are uncontrollable. In his anguish he cries out "I want to go home! I want to see my mother's grave!" then adds "Can there be a God? Can there be a just God? Can there be laws to reach such people? Can there be nothing that governs the universe but the avenging demon?" Then as the desire for revenge sweeps over him he exclaims with great bitterness, "If there be a demon; if there be a devil; if there be an imp of hell; if there be a force that will turn blood to gall, love to hate, good to bad, come to me that I may feel thy full force; come to me that I may forget that I am human, until I have avenged this wrong, perpetrated upon my mother and sister! By all the imps of hell, this was done to be revenged on me! Oh, my poor mother! I am the cause of your unnatural death! By the God that made me, and with the aid of the demons of hell, whose help I implore, I will be revenged! You hear me, fellows? I will be revenged!"

The good Doctor Finley, president of Oberlin College, tries to dissuade this Negro from his purpose to avenge his mother's death, but is met by this speech, "Doctor, I intend to go home and kill! kill! kill! My poor mother's blood cries for vengeance, I hear it as it falls to the earth. It calls to me drop by drop, as it is drawn from her emancipated body by the brutal hands of her lynchmen. Oh, my poor mother! Poor and lowly that you were; slave, but virtuous and true; ignorant, but wise in the duties of life, look down from thy celestial home upon me, thine only son; search my innermost heart, where, if one drop of blood has its resting place, that calls not to avenge thy death." As We See It, an unusual title carries with it its own explanation. By "We" the author means to include that class of American citizens who are American in the full sense of the word, whose ideas, ambitions, hopes and traditions are American, and who have never failed to answer their country's call in the time of need, but, at whom the damnable laws of this great country are aimed.

This book should be in the homes of all lovers of the race.

THE JEW AND THE NEGRO

Mr. Mayer, manager of the Casino Theatre on F street, is to put up a theatre for the exclusive patronage of colored people this summer in the down-town district, to be conducted on the general lines of the Casino—vaudeville, motion pictures, and such traveling companies as may wish to "make" Washington. He does not admit Negroes at the Casino, as he regards the theatre as a social institution on the order of a restaurant or barber shop, and must operate his house with proper regard for the local race customs in vogue in the District of Columbia. He disclaims any anti-Negro feeling on his own part, but said running a theatre is purely a cold-blooded matter of business with him, and he could not turn away 2,000 white customers to accommodate

possibly 200 Negroes. He says his colored theatre will be equal in every detail to the Casino, and will seat not less than 1,500 persons. There are now nine moving picture shows in town which cater to Negro patronage. Five are owned by whites and four by colored corporations.

P. W. Thompson.

The above is from the Indianapolis Freeman. It is rot and nothing more. The editor of The Bee met this Jew, who is from New York and well known to the editor. He was introduced to Mr. Cobb, by the editor and he was asked if he permitted colored people in his Casino theatre, he said no. He was asked why he discriminated, he being a Jew and being discriminated against just the same as the Negro. O, he said, "We opened up a moving picture show to colored people and they didn't patronize it. I get 2,000 white patrons to forty colored." This man had forgotten what he told the Editor some time ago, what his reason was for excluding colored people from his theatre. He said that the colored people refused to sit in seats set apart for them. This Jew remarked further that he proposed to build a theatre for the colored people. If he does The Bee will advocate a boycott. The Bee would not advise any colored citizen to patronize places set apart exclusively for them or where they "Jim Crow" them. There are some colored people who have to be "Jim Crowed." You may see them daily entering the side door of the Academy. You will see the "Jim Crow" Negro visiting Fairy Land, where there is a "Jim Crow" entrance for him. He would rather go up in the peanut gallery and breathe the stinking breath of poor white people than he would purchase a seat to a first-class moving picture show under the supervision of his own people. The "Jim Crow" Negro is a nuisance in this city. He is an impediment to the progressive element of people. He ought to be ostracised whenever he is known to patronize these "Jim Crow" institutions. This correspondent of the Freeman ought to continue to draw his salary from Uncle Sam and cease making excuses for men like this the above. There are some people who are willing and anxious to take anything from some white people and make any kind of excuses for them. Who ever heard of a public theatre being a social institution as this man Thompson alleges. If it is a social institution and the people who patronize it are all on a social level, the Editor of The Bee thinks too much of himself to associate with many who enter this place. If it is a cold blooded proposition that this Jew is handing out to the colored people and one for which this Negro correspondent is excusing Mayer he leads The Bee to presume that he indorses the scheme. The Bee is not surprised.

STRAIGHTEN THE HAIR

The first evidence of civilization was noted when the aboriginals began to put rings in their nose and ears, and decorate their bodies with paint and feathers, and by tattooing. This was their show of esthetic taste. This was their attempt to beautify nature. Beginning with this beautifying of their person by the aborigines there has developed a taste for the beautiful until now "melady" in white runs the whole gamut of the art beautiful. She perfumes her body with floral perfumes, adorns her ears and fingers with gold set with precious stones, corsets her form till it appears wasp-shap, drapes her body with especially designed gowns of regal beauty and splendor, encases her dainty pedal extrem-

ities in the daintiest of shapely shoes, arranges her hair to suit gorgeous headgear the cost of which makes a deep impression on pater familias, purse, and massages her face and body to preserve, if possible, the show of youth and vigor until three score and ten years have come and gone.

For some unaccountable and unjustifiable reason an All-Wise Providence retarded the growth of the hair on the heads of most Negro women until its a struggle for it to emerge from what might be termed the embryotic state. Who ever put it into the Great Master's head to thus discriminate against our dear women whose color runs from a saffron hue to a chocolate brown we are unable to say. But who ever, back in the Genesis days, did suggest this damnable idea have had, have now, and ever will have the just condemnation of the women with the rich, tantalizing brown color.

With women's bonnets designed each year especially for women who have wealth of long flowing tresses, can you blame the lady of color if she coaxes out her kinks into long tresses of raven black? Can you blame her if she does her best to add to what God has given her, and does her best to supply what God overlooked? If "melady" of creamy white, touched with a bit of delicate pink, complexion may blonde her tresses, may curl, frizzle and puff her hair, why may not the chocolate brown or saffron hue lady straighten her hair? We say straighten your hair, ladies, beautify yourselves, make those aggravating, reclusive, elusive, shrinking kinks long flowing tresses that may be coiled or curled or puffed to suit Dame Fashion's latest millinery creations, even if it takes every ounce of hair straightening preparation that can be manufactured. As Henry George exclaimed, "I am for Men," so we say we are for beauty in our women, and even God, who discriminated against our women on this hair proposition, knows that straight hair beautifies a woman. Yes, straighten your hair, and do it at once.

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON

By the appointment of Henry Lincoln Johnson as Recorder of Deeds, President Taft kills two birds with one stone. In the first place, and which is really the most important consideration, he selected a man of ability, and one fully equipped to discharge the duties of the office. In the second place, the selection of Mr. Johnson is a recognition of a man whose loyalty to the President is beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Primarily, of course, the President is most concerned in men upon whom he may rely to intelligently, and conscientiously, discharge the duties of the office for which they may be selected. And in this the race is chiefly concerned for the reason that the failure to intelligently perform the duties is a reflection upon and retardance for the race far more than upon and for the individual who fails. In common with all members of the race who regard race interest and race advancement paramount to selfish individual success, The Bee not only congratulates Mr. Johnson, but hopes for him a splendid administration of the office to which he will succeed. And we extend to the President sincere thanks for preserving this office for the race.

PRESIDENT TAFT

The Bee is a strong advocate of the policies of the administration. The Bee like all other liberal and conservative journals will support the administration of President Taft because colored Americans have it in their power to make good citizens of

themselves if they will follow the teachings of Mr. Taft who has demonstrated his friendship for them. President Taft wants the colored man to help himself. He cannot help himself if he continues to find fault and do nothing. There is something else to be done other than office seeking. Every man cannot get an office and colored men might as well make up their minds to that effect. The colored politician is a nonentity so far as this administration is concerned. He is no factor in State politics, here he cannot expect but little. When he does something, he then can hope for something. Some colored men hope to win by begging. That will not do. He must demonstrate force and the way to demonstrate force is to become a factor in the body politic.

HIS TRIUMPH

Dr. James E. Shepard was triumphantly received in Stubeville, Ohio last week. The tribute that he received, from the leading men of the church and city was an evidence of the esteem in which he is held. When it was announced that he would return again, after his great speech, the applause was deafening. Dr. Shepard is indeed the coming new colored American from the South.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW

Elsewhere will be read with interest the brief of Hon. J. Milton Turner and Mr. Wilbur E. King in behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw descendants. Every journal in the country edited by colored Americans should copy this brief. These men are fighting the cause of an injured race of people.

INDIANS CLAIM

Continued from the first page.

The Government than the Indian. In the Choctaw tribe the rights of the full blood Negro are limited, under the treaties, to forty acres of land, but the right of the mixed blood Indian—that is of the Indian who has Negro blood—to inheritance from his Indian ancestor under the legal meaning of the word "Descendants" is undoubted. The Indian intermarried with the Negro and the Negro with the Indian. The children became in every respect full members of the tribe. By the action of certain officers of the Interior Department there was sought to be applied to these people a rule only applicable to a condition of slavery, that the conditions of the child follow the condition of the mother. This was a necessary rule in slavery, when slaves were chattels, and when the only question was the right and title of some other person to the chattel. It has no place whatever as a rule to determine the right of a human being to property when he ceases to be a chattel.

There is no legal argument which would deny the application of the legal meaning of the term "descendants" to the citizen of mixed Indian and Negro blood, whether he claims through the father or through the mother. There is no moral reason which would prevent the full application of the legal term "descendants" when community property is to be distributed to every member of the community. These citizens are not asking for gratuities—they are asking simply for justice and for law. They are asking for the award of rights which are legally secure but the award of which has been denied them by administrative action.

It may occur again, that this matter is not of sufficient importance to be the subject of a request for a special message from the President. In this we are following the precedent established by a former President who made the property rights of the descendants of the Cherokee In-

dians a subject of his special message and thereby secured secured legislation which gave proper protection to such rights. And we desire to be understood in this, that reference is merely made to this action of a former President as the precedent for petitioner and not for you, Mr. President.

The objection may be made that to accord these people the rights at this time of proper enrollment, might delay the speedy division and distribution of the property of the Choctaw tribe. To this it is sufficient to say that the rights of citizens are not to be determined by the time it will take to administer the law under which they arose. Justice cannot be measured by a timepiece.

The deprivation of these rights so flagrant and so patent that it is not too much to say there has never been any other administrative act, in time of peace, which has so flagrantly destroyed the rights of a number of deserving citizens.

We appeal to the President of the United States, as the Chief Executive, with confidence that he will render his aid to the correction of this injustice by recommending to Congress the speedy re-passage of the bill which has already received the approval of one branch of Congress, in order that justice may be finally defeated.

(Copy)
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A BILL
PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN NAMES FROM THE FREEDMEN ROLL BY BLOOD OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the freedman roll to the roll of citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the name of any person who is of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian blood on the side of either parent: Provided, however, That said freedman can establish by competent testimony that his or her parentage was legal and legitimate, either by lawful wedlock or an open and notorious public acknowledgement by both father and mother that said offspring is the natural issue of the above Choctaw or Chickasaw parentage.

ARGUMENT.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal rolls made by the Dawes Commission, comprehend the following classes:

- (a) Full blood Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
- (b) Persons of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian blood on the part of the mother.
- (c) Persons (white) of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian blood on the part of the father.
- (d) Persons (white) intermarried with Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
- (e) Persons (white) adopted as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
- (f) Freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations under the terms of the Treaty of 1866.

The basis of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes is solely founded in and flows from the following treaties and laws to wit:

Treaty of 1830.

Article II of the Treaty of 1830 conveyed a tract of land situated west of the Mississippi River, (and which is the identical land now being allotted in severalty to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations), as follows:

The United States, under a grant especially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract

(Continued to page 5.)



The illustrated Historical Calendar displayed and changed daily in the window of the drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912 1-2 Fourteenth street northwest, is attracting much attention from school teachers and their pupils. It is an educational feature of unusual merit.

Mr. Thomas Harper, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a position in the departmental service in this city.

Misses Julia Cooper and Mabel Marlowe, of Baltimore, Md., spent Saturday, the 19th, and Sunday, the 20th, in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. Addie Smallwood and Mrs. Addie Hayden, of Anacostia, D. C., have returned home after a very pleasant stay in Baltimore, as guests of Mrs. Rosa Boston.

Doctors Walter Sutton and R. J. Warrick, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent Sunday, February 20, in this city.

Mrs. Julia A. Shaw, of this city, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson, in Philadelphia, last week.

Mr. George White, medical student of Howard University, spent several days in Richmond, Va., last week with his parents and friends.

Miss Gertrude Ryan, of this city, is visiting Atlanta, Ga., and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Mason, of 1253 Wylie street northeast, had as their guests to tea Friday evening of last week, Rev. and Mrs. B. T. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hollin, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dade.

Miss Gladys Butler, of Williamsport, Pa., was in the city last week.

Mr. J. C. Ausbury, of Philadelphia, Pa., was in the city last week as the guest of Mr. M. C. Brown, of 13th street.

Miss Mary E. Bordley, of Philadelphia, Pa., is spending the season in this city.

Mr. James Lee, of this city, was in Baltimore last week.

Miss Julia B. Collier, of this city, was the guest of Mrs. V. T. Ross in Baltimore last week.

Miss Orrie B. Boyd, formerly of this city, arrived here Sunday evening from Durham, N. C., to accept a position in the Census Bureau.

Counsellor E. A. Johnson, of New York City, was the recent guest of Mr. J. A. Lankford while in this city.

Ice cream soda is popular with the crowds the year round at the Board & McGuire Pharmacy, on Fourteenth street between Tea and You streets.

Dr. C. A. Lucas, who had a most delightful visit of ten days in this city, returned to his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday, February 21st.

Mrs. Susie Davis, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Melissa Marshall, in Atlanta, Ga., has returned to this city.

Mr. Abraham North, of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Armstrong, have returned to this city, after a very pleasant visit to Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Henry Armstrong arrived in the city Tuesday of last week from Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Lewis E. Johnson has returned to this city, after a visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. Roscoe C. Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, left Saturday, the 19th, to attend the National Educational Association in Indiana.

Mr. Robert Douglass arrived in Detroit, Mich., safely and is greatly improved already.

MITCHELL — BECKLEY

Mr. Isaiah Mitchell, of Denver, Colorado, but now of New York City and Miss Alberta Beckley of Alexandria, Va., were married in this city on Tuesday, February 14th, by Rev. F. J. Grimke, at his residence, at 5 p. m.

Those present were an aunt of the bride, her elder brother, Mr. Franklin, relatives and guardian, who gave her away.

Those of the groom's relatives present were his grand father, Mrs. L. V. Contee, Miss Olive Contee, his father, mother and sisters, Miss Mary Mitchell, and Mrs. L. F. Nichols.

The groom is the grand-son of Mrs. L. V. Contee, the surviving sister of Mrs. Lucinda Chase.

The bride is the orphan daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beckley of Alexandria, Va.

The contracting parties are children of highly respected old families of the District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Va.

STUDENTS' RECITAL

The students of the Music Department of Howard University gave a recital in voice and piano on Thursday evening, February 24, in the Andrew Rankin Chapel.

The program was rendered with great effect and was received with applause by the large and appreciative audience.

Misses Lula V. Childers and Maud Young deserve great praise for the manner in which the students were instructed, as their performance evidenced.

The following was the program: L'Espiegle, Miss P. Perry; Valse Mignonne, Miss Carrie Burton; Song Smile, Slumber, Miss Mary B. Nicholas, with violin obligato by Mr. Felix Weir; First Minuet de l'Arlesienne, Miss Bertha Fitts; Ventienne, Miss Paola Green; Flower Song and Madrigal, Miss Cornelia Barton; To Spring, Miss Bessie Gaskins; Au Rouet, Miss Olive Jones; If Life Be a Dream, Miss Alma Fleuring; Electis, Miss Lillian Taylor; Valse Chomatique, Miss Alma Fleming; Across the Dee, Miss Lelia Fitzgerald; Valse, Miss Paola Green; Andante Finale de Lucia de Lammermoor, Miss Olive Jones; Intermezzo en Octaves, Miss Carrie J. Burton.

LENTEN ORGAN RECITALS

On Friday evening the 25th ult., Mr. Reginald F. Brooks gave an organ recital in St. Luke's Church. An appreciative audience attended. The following program was rendered: "Fantasia in F Minor," Wyatt; "Bercure," Kinder; "Pastoral," Lee; "L'eglise," Lemaigre; "Larghetto movement," White; "Postlude in D Minor," Rink.

This is the second season of these Lenten recitals, which have proved so interesting and enjoyable to the members of St. Luke's parish. The second recital of the season was given last evening by Mr. William G. Braxton, organist of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. The program was a varied and beautiful one, and will be given in full in our next issue. The organist and choirmaster of St. John's P. E. Church will give a recital on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., at six o'clock. He will be assisted by Master Charley Horton, the boy soloist. On Good Friday evening, the 25th inst., the parish choir will render "The Seven Last Words of Christ," by DuBois. The public are cordially invited to all these recitals, and it can be assured that they will be well repaid for their visit.

Indians Claim

Continued from page 4.

of country west of the Mississippi River in fee-simple to them and their descendants, to insure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it.

Patent Issued in 1842.

The patent issued in 1842 under the above treaty conveying the land to the Choctaw Nation

contained the identical language used in the Treaty.

Treaty of 1837.

In 1837 a treaty was negotiated by and between the Government of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under which the Chickasaws acquired equal rights in and to the lands then held by the Choctaws and of the Treaty of 1830. Under this treaty the Chickasaws were to hold the land by the same tenure and upon the same terms as the Choctaws.

Subsequent treaties of 1855, 1866, 1902, together with the Acts of Congress taken in the most exclusive sense do not in any way undertake to curtail nor destroy any of the rights herein above created in the treaties and laws herein last above cited.

Referring here to class (c) wherein the construction of said Commission enrolled children the "descendants" and progeny of Indian fathers and white mothers, the said Commission arbitrarily denied and refused enrollment of the children, the "descendants" and progeny of Indian fathers and Negro mothers.

And in all of the last described cases which are of right entitled to be included in class (c) the said Commission went further and compelled the enrollment of said described "descendants" and progeny of Indian fathers and Negro mothers to make application and to be enrolled as freedmen instead of enrolling them under the treaties and laws as the descendants of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The laws which were enacted for the guidance of said Commission on this point are as follows:

Congressional Enactments.

"Every Congressional enactment, commencing with the act approved March 2, 1889, which created the first Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and that has contained any instructions to the Commission relating to the preparation of tribal rolls, has directed the Commission to prepare the rolls in conformity with the treaties and laws with and of the United States. Every person enrolled as a Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen by blood to the present day acquired his right to participate in the distribution of the Treaty of 1830, and not under any Acts of Congress or tribal laws or customs."

Act of June 10, 1896.

The first law conferring jurisdiction on the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to determine the rights of persons to enrollment as citizens, was the Act approved June 10, 1896. That Act directed the Commission to receive applications for citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for a period of ninety days after approved thereof, and then gave positive instructions to the Commission how to determine the applications. It provided:

"That in determining all such applications, said Commission shall respect all of the laws of the several Nations or Tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said Nations or Tribes."

The Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior, in a decision rendered March 24th, 1905, in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, defined the powers of the Commission and the rights of applicants under this law to be:

That the Commission had no authority to "deny citizenship to those entitled thereto under treaties and laws with, and of, the United States, or under Indian laws, usages, and customs not inconsistent therewith."

These powers (referring to the powers of the Commission under the above act) were to admit to citizenship persons whose right was denied or not recognized by the tribal authorities.

Act of June 7, 1897.

Then followed the act of June 7, 1897, which defined "rolls of citizenship." There having been numerous tribal rolls prepared by different tribal officials of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at different times, and for various purposes, the question arose as to what particular rolls were confirmed by the Act of 1896. The Act of 1897 defined them to be:

"The last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls, and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added."

By operation of this law, as declared by the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior, in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, descendants of persons on a confirmed roll were defined and regarded as on the roll where their parents were found, whether themselves actually on such rolls or not, and although born after the rolls were made.

No Rolls Confirmed.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that the tribal rolls confirmed by the Act of June, 1906, contained many names fraudulently placed thereon by the tribal authorities. It was discovered that no tribal rolls had been approved by any tribal council as required by the Act of June 7, 1897, and therefore no tribal rolls were confirmed by that Act.

Only a small percentage of the persons legally entitled to enrollment by the Commission under the Act of 1896. The Choctaw and Chickasaw governmental authorities denied the constitutional power of Congress to prepare tribal rolls and allot lands in severalty; the tribal governments refused the Commission access to the tribal records; the Commission had no power to compel them to deliver up tribal records essential to a proper adjudication of applicants for citizenship. In short, the Commission was rendered powerless to prepare correct and complete tribal rolls.

Act of June 28, 1898.

Accordingly these facts were reported to Congress by the Commission, and the Indian Committee of the House prepared a complete and adequate law clothing the Commission with absolute power to prepare correct tribal rolls, and giving it plenary power to compel all persons having any interest in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to appear before it for examination; to subpoena witnesses and to compel them to testify under oath, and to compel the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribal Government to deliver over to the Commission all tribal rolls and records. In fact, the Commission was given every power necessary to the preparation by it of complete and correct tribal rolls, and the Act directed it so to do.

Here are some of the directions given the Commission under this Act:

That in making the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as required by law, "said Commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of citizens by blood of all the other tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right hereto and their descendants born since such rolls were made."

"Said Commission shall make such rolls descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified, and it is authorized to take a census of each of said tribes or to adopt any other means by them deemed necessary to enable them to make such rolls. They shall have access to all rolls and records of the several tribes, and the United States court in Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction to compel

the officers of the tribal governments and custodians of such rolls and records to deliver same to said Commission, and on their refusal or failure to do so to punish them as for contempt; and also to require all citizens of said tribes and persons who should be so enrolled to appear before said Commission for enrollment at such times and places as may be fixed by said Commission, and to enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable the said Commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish anyone who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work."

"It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw Freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendants born to them since the date of the treaty."

"It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw Freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty, and 40 acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under the said treaty shall be terminated in such manner as shall hereinafter be provided by Congress."

"No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship."

"The members of said Commission shall in performing all duties required of them by law have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and any person who shall wilfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath before any member of said Commission or by any other officer authorized to administer oaths to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said Commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as for such offense."

"The rolls to be made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon with their descendants thereafter born to them with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent."

The Commission under this Act was directed to prepare tribal rolls in accordance with the then existing laws. The existing law was the Treaty of 1830 and the Act of 1896, and construed and defined by the Act of 1897.

The treaty granted lands to the Choctaw Nation and their descendants and the law directed the Commission to accord rights to all persons and their "descendants" entitled thereto under any treaty with, or law of, the United States.

In every one of these acts we find positive instructions to enroll "descendants" of all persons entitled to enrollment under any treaties with or laws of the United States.

The said Commission served notice by publication and otherwise upon all persons claiming rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to appear before it at certain places on certain days. No reference was made in that notice to the making of an application of any kind. The Commission had been instructed by the Department that under the law under which it was then proceeding, it could not require nor exact applications of persons claiming rights in the two nations. However, mistaken in violation of these instructions and the plain language of the statute, the Commission did compel every person of mixed Indian and

Negro blood appearing before it to make an application for the particular kind of citizenship claimed by him. It informed all this class of persons that they could not be enrolled as citizens by blood unless they had been previously recognized by the tribal authorities, which was erroneous.

Consequently the written parts of the applications and the field cards differ in purport in these classes of cases.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior in a test case known as the case of "Joe and Dillard Perry," instituted for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the rights of persons of mixed Indian and Negro blood, after an elaborated argument and with three of his assistants, sitting with him as a court, rendered a decision on February 21, 1905, in which he held:

The treaty rights (referring to the Treaty of 1830) were to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and their descendants. "Descendants" is a term of wider significance than heirs or legitimate issue, and includes those springing from an ancestor, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

It has been the invariable custom and practice under the enactments and constitutions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, that every adult male person of this class is and ever has been eligible to any and all appointive or elective offices, including that of the principal chief or governor, with the following prescribed qualifications:

- (1) A free male citizen;
- (2) A lineal descendant of the

Continued to page 7.

WHY NOT?

Editor of The Bee:

I believe every Negro in America should subscribe for The Bee. One dollar and twenty-five cents is cheap enough for anything that is worth five dollars. Why not?

I believe Vernon will hold out and stay on. Why not?

I believe Judge Terrell is the most beloved office holder in the city, he sees everybody. Why not?

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I believe the light of liberty and justice will soon dispel the cloud of superstition and vice. Why not?

I believe Colonel Percy's speech to the Vicksburgs before leaving for Washington killed Vardaman and all others like him North as well as South. Let us appreciate honesty. Look forward and step light on sandy ground and contend for the right. Why not?

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The goods marked for this special offering are of our best qualities.

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FIRST OFFERING
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\$10.00 PER SHARE

To be paid for on the Easy Payment Plan

**This is of importance to YOU and
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WASHINGTON IS THE SEAT OF OUR NATION'S GOVERNMENT.

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One-third of Washington's population is Negro.

If all the Negroes in Washington were colonized in one place they would make a city larger than Richmond, Virginia.

There are seven theatres in Washington, supported by a white population of 241,923—and a few foolish Negroes willing to be colonized in the galleries, the only place to which the Negro is admitted.

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Every colored man and woman in America, familiar with the true state of the Negro in Washington, realizes that a theatre, store, and office building, operated by the Negroes, for the Negroes, is A NECESSITY.

The welfare of the race demands it.

The self-respect of the race demands it.

Any enterprise resting its hope of success upon a NECESSITY is bound to be a SUCCESS.

A THEATRE AND OFFICE BUILDING IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, built by Negroes, for the use of Negroes, is a NECESSITY.

Appreciating to the utmost that fact—THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING COMPANY proposes to erect in the Central Business District of the city of Washington a magnificent theatre, seating capacity 2,500, and a store and office building of splendid proportion, adequate in every respect to meet the requirements of prosperous professional and business men.

The enterprise is exceptional in two respects: First—It is absolutely safe.

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Now, all this is Conservatively Estimated. Banks and Insurance Companies engage in enterprises like this with their depositors' and policyholders' money—YOUR money, but YOU get only about 3 or 3 1/2 per cent. The banks or insurance companies keep the balance. THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILD-

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The Company's Directors, by the way, are men of sterling worth, integrity and honor, as you are possibly aware, or can easily ascertain through any COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

Their names are at the top of this page. They have unbounded faith in the future of the Company. They have invested THEIR hard earned money in it, and they advise you to invest YOUR money side by side with theirs.

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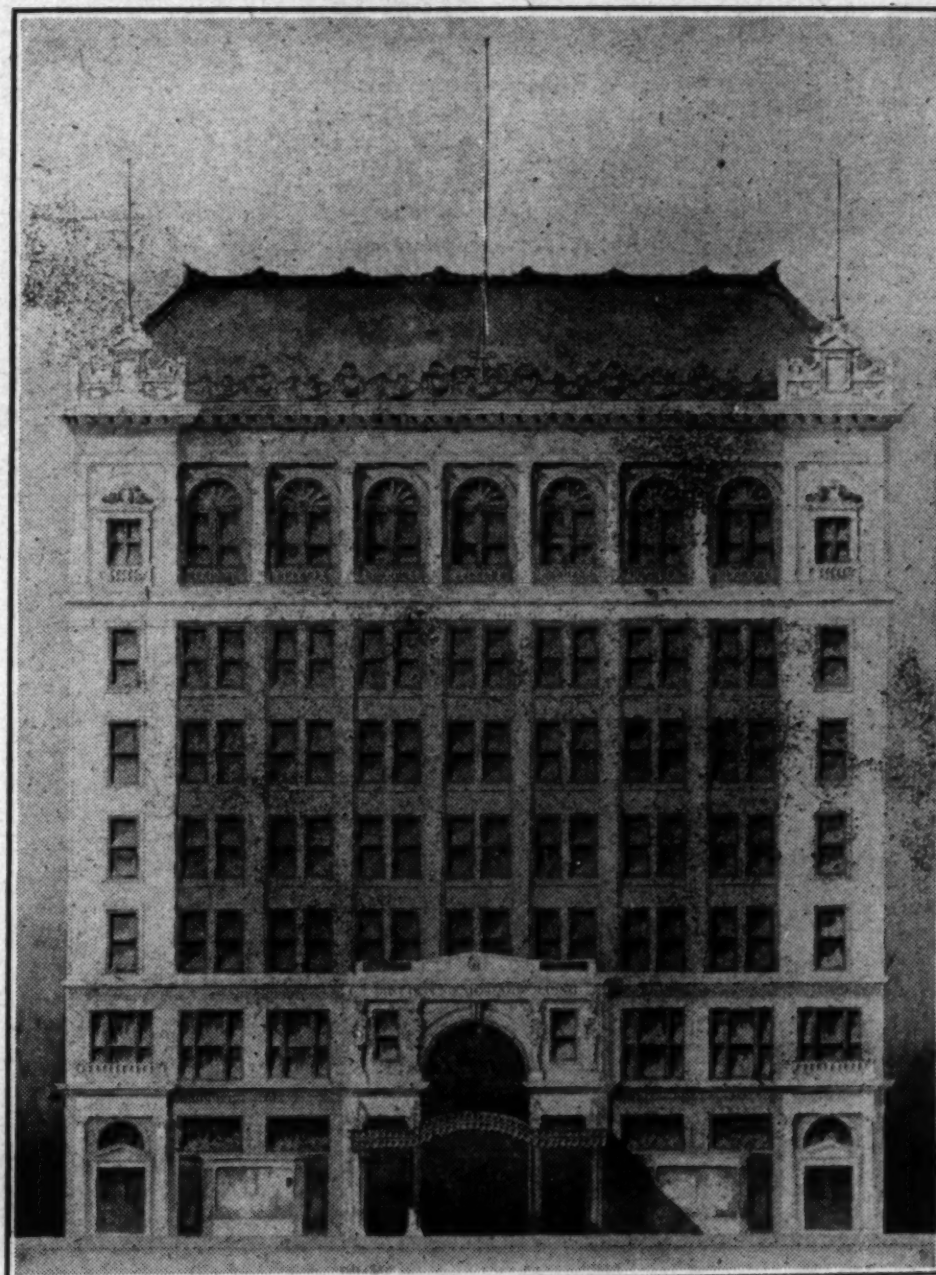
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We shall be glad at all times to give you any further information desired, and again invite you to join us in this enterprise.

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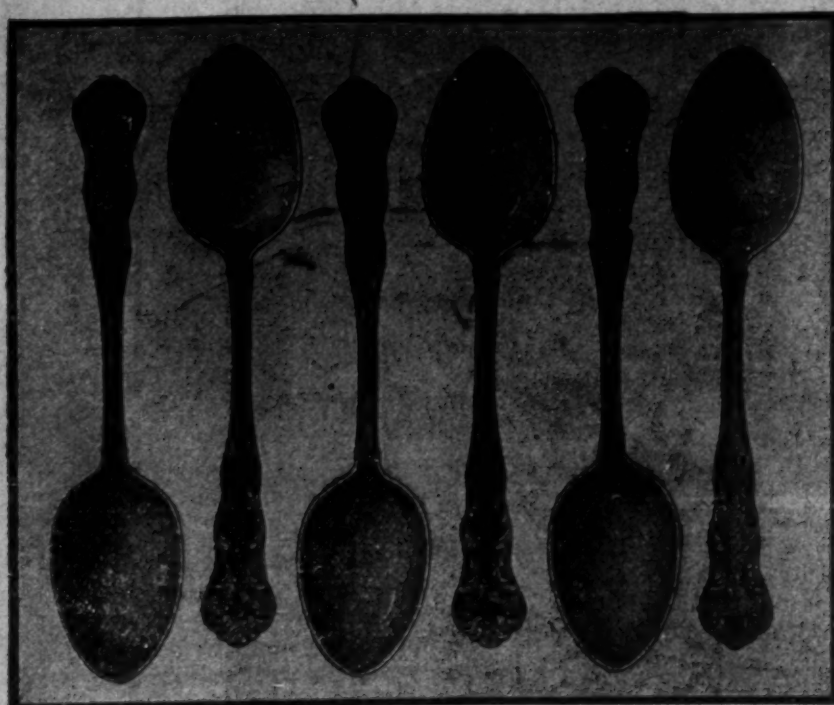
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Please send me by return mail, free of charge, prospectus of the Lincoln Memorial Building Company.
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Old Colonial Records Show Act Was Attempted in 1656—The Punishment.

It is not necessary to give up our pious faith in the superior political morality of our forefathers when we learn that even in the first generation of Bostonians was found a ballot stuff.

The same record which reveals this break records also its instant repudiation and punishment. It was on the fourteenth day of January, 1655, 25 years after the settlement of Boston, according to the quaint records preserved of the king's chapel, that a referendum was held as to whether a part of the land should be alienated.

The old chronicle runs: "The inhabitants proceeded to bring in their votes; and when the Selectmen were receiving 'em at the Door of the Hall they observed one of the Innabittants, viz., John Pigeon, to put in about a dozen with the word Yea wrote on all of 'em, being charged with so doing, he acknowledged it, and was thereupon Ordered by the Moderator to pay a Fine of Five Pounds for putting in the settlement of Boston as

according to the more than One Vote according to Law, and the Moderator thereupon declared to the Inhabitants that they must draw and bring in their Votes again in Manner as before directed, and the Inhabitants accordingly withdrew and the Votes being brought in and sorted it appeared that there were Four Hundred and two votes and that there was two hundred and five Yea and one hundred and ninety-seven Nays."—Boston Transcript.

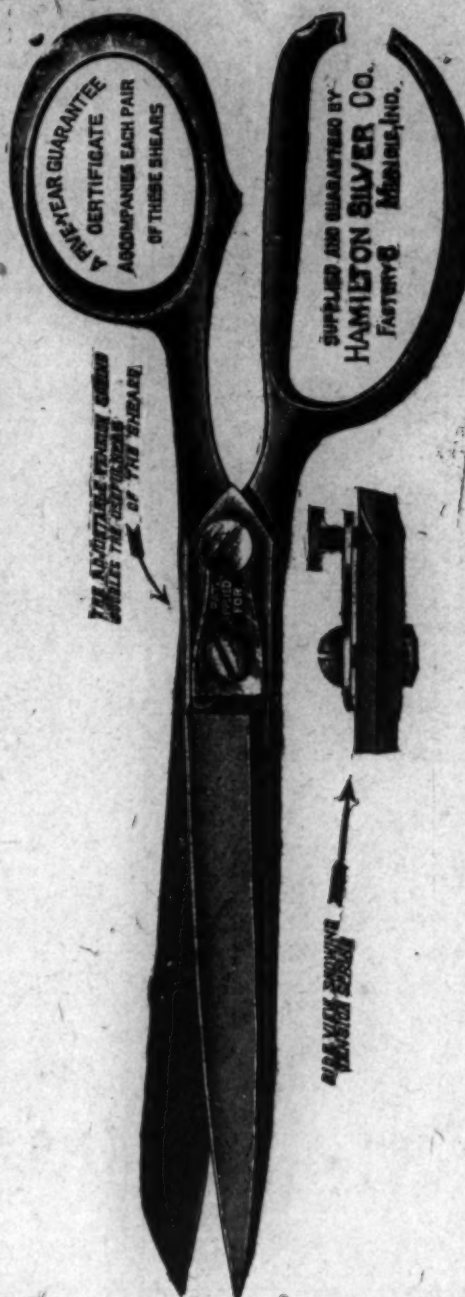
BITTER WAS THE AWAKENING
Sleeping Owner of Millions Brought Back to Earth by Stern Yet Modest Demand.

"I dreamed last night that beginning with \$100 I pyramided my bets on the stock market so that in a little while I had \$2,000,000,000," said one of the artist colony in West Sixty-seventh street yesterday. "A crowd of people came to me and besought me to cease speculating. They pointed out that I had more money than I could ever spend and if I kept on I would own all there was in the world. I replied that I wanted a billion dollars more for my own use and that I proposed with the two billion I already had to establish a great institution where all the artists and writers and sculptors might work free from pecuniary annoyances, and raise the standard of beauty in all the arts throughout the world. The last man who came to beg me to stop making money was my attorney. I turned a deaf ear to his entreaties and finally he sternly demanded of me the two dollars and a half that I had borrowed from him last week. Then I woke up."—New York Times.

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If this pair of Shears breaks or within five years from date of purchase with a new pair without cost Hamilton Silver Co., Factory B., Muncie, Indiana, will replace the pair. Notice the Guarantee Given by The Best Shears In The World



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HON. J. MILTON TURNER

(Continued from page 1.)

Choctaw or Chickasaw race;

(3) Residence in the Nation.

And this should be the test applied in cases of this kind.

The question of legitimacy, under any fair or rightful interpretation of the treaties and laws upon which the rights of these claimants are based, cannot enter into these contentions.

In the case of Wall vs. Williamson (11 Alabama, 839), which was a Choctaw case, it was held that the mere living together of a Choctaw man and woman constituted a valid marriage, and that the abandonment of the woman by the man constituted a valid divorce, and that the children were legitimate.

In this case the testimony conclusively showed that such was the custom of the Choctaw Nation, and it is well known to every person familiar with conditions in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, that this was the custom down to the time the Commission began its work. In the case of Wall vs. Williamson, reported in the eight Alabama Reports, the court says, in referring to the tribal laws and customs relating to and controlling marriage and divorce among the Choctaws:

"Whatever may have been the law his wife, and thereby to dissolve the marriage if both had become residents of Alabama, after the tribe had departed from its limits, it is very clear that the marriage by the Choctaw law as given to the marriage by the same law. By that law it appears the husband may at pleasure dissolve the relation. His abandonment is evidenced that he has done so. We conceive the same effect must be given to this act as would be given lawful decree in a civilized community, dissolving the marriage. However strange it may appear at this day that a marriage may thus easily be dissolved, the Choctaws are scarcely worse than the Romans, who permitted the husband to dismiss his wife for the most frivolous causes." (Story, Conf. of Laws, 169.)

This decision was adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri in determining a similar question and the same general proposition has been adhered to by many other State courts, there being no exceptions that we have been able to find.

Many of these persons were legally and lawfully married under the laws of the United States and many more were legally and lawfully married under the laws of the Choctaw Nation, but the records of their marriages cannot now be produced because no records were kept. If by their failure to produce these marriage certificates their children are rendered illegitimate, then the great majority of the people of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are illegitimate, for they cannot produce marriage certificates or court records, and but few even know the import of a marriage license.

Laws were enacted by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations purporting to regulate marriage and divorce, but each and every enactment is deficient and lacking in all the essentials of a positive law. No penalties are prescribed for violation of the laws.

It is not provided that a marriage contracted contrary to the terms of the law shall be invalid or the children born of such a marriage shall be illegitimate. It is not provided that a divorce procured other than prescribed in the statute shall be void, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw people have treated these laws as a dead letter, wholly disregarding them, and continued their social relations under the former tribal customs. But if on the contrary some of them are illegitimate they would have still been entitled to enrollment, had their sworn statements of Indian blood and descent been entertained by the said Commission under

the act of June 28th, 1898.

The Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior, in an opinion rendered February 21, 1905, affirmed in an opinion rendered November 11, 1905, and reaffirmed September 26, 1906, said:

"The treaty right (referring to the Treaty of 1830) was to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and their descendants. Descendants, as pointed out in the case of James W. Shirley, is a term of wider significance than heirs, or legitimate issue, and includes those springing from an ancestor whether legitimate issue or not. The descent of the applicants is fully and indubitably shown to be from Charles Perry, a Chickasaw by blood, recognized by him and born of a union that he and Eliza evidently regarded as a lawful one, openly avowed and by the Chickasaw Nations tolerated, which it did not compel him to abandon or impose the penalties of its laws upon him for contracting and observing. The law properly enough imposed no penalty or contamination of blood upon the innocent issue of such a union. I am therefore clearly of the opinion that the applicants are entitled to be transferred to the roll of Chickasaws by blood."

Section 4 of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, is as follows:

"Sec. 4. That no name shall be transferred from the approved freedmen, or any other approved rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, respectively, to the roll of citizens by blood unless the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that such application for enrollment as a citizen by blood was made within the time prescribed by law by or for the party seeking the transfer, and said records shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact

"The rolls to be made and approved of such application, unless it be shown by documentary evidence that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes actually received such application within the time prescribed by law."

This act worked a hardship in that, while it did not destroy a right which belongs to this class of persons, it did destroy the remedy for the wrong. The records which that provision makes conclusive are entirely silent with reference to this class of applications; no record of the actual testimony in these cases were preserved; again, the written application presented by this class of persons were returned to said persons because of any modicum of Negro blood, however great an admixture of Indian blood therewith it was to the Commission, so tainted that the applicant could not for any legal reason be enrolled as a descendant of a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian; consequently, there are no records of applications of this class of persons in the archive of the said Commission, and cannot as is required by said provision, be produced in order to be transferred from the Freedmen to the Choctaw and Chickasaw rolls.

The condition of this class of persons has been passed upon by the Federal Courts and it has been determined by these courts that, no matter how meritorious the claim, the courts cannot grant relief; that the remedy must come from Congress and not from the courts. This attitude of the courts, which we believe to be proper, compels us to rest our cause in the arms of this branch of the government, and this we do, believing that the passage of the bill introduced in the House and Senate will give every protection against fraud and fairly overcome the hard conditions that have been forced upon this class of deserving people.

Very respectfully submitted,
J. Milton Turner,
For the Claimants.
Wilbur E. King,

